



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12

**SPEECH OF MR. SCHURZ.**—The speech of Senator Carl Schurz in the Senate of the U. S., yesterday, upon Louisiana affairs, is spoken of as one of the greatest efforts of that distinguished Statesman. The galleries were packed almost to suffocation. Not only was every available seat occupied, but the steps in the aisles were wedged tight with people. The floor presented the same appearance, every chair being filled, and perhaps a hundred or more members of the House were standing in the rear of Senator's desks. Several members of the Cabinet were present, including the Secretary of State, who very rarely visits the Capitol. Shortly after one o'clock Mr. Schurz rose and commenced the delivery of his speech. His style was much less impassioned than usual, but under the circumstances, probably, more effective. Premising that he was soon to retire to private life, and therefore spoke not as a partisan, but as a lover of his country and a pleader for its liberties, he proceeded to draw a rapid but comprehensive review of the occurrences in Louisiana since the election of 1872 down to the crowning act of the wrong committed last Monday, laying it bare to the gaze of the American people in all its hideous deformity.

The speech was forcible and eloquent, and full of the incisive phrases that are such a prominent characteristic of his style. He took the Democratic view of the condition of affairs, asserting that the organization of the Louisiana Legislature was perfectly lawful, and that the interference of the military was entirely illegal. He arraigned the whole Southern policy of the Administration, declaring that the lawlessness of power was becoming more dangerous than the lawlessness of the mob. He enlarged upon the point that there was no limit to the exercise of military power, if such interference by it in State affairs should be tolerated. In this connection he made a searching criticism of the conduct of the Attorney General, styling the Department of Justice a central bureau for the manufacture of State governments. In regard to the charge of intimidation by threats of discharge from employment, he pointed out that the Government itself was the champion intimidator, and sought and maintained political control by just such methods. In regard to the cry of outrage, he said it was becoming very stale, and that the policy of the Government was calculated to produce outrages. He compared the Conservative governments of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia with the Radical government of Louisiana, claiming peace and tranquility for the former, while the latter was racked by disorders, and argued that good order and good government always followed the triumph of the Conservative element over the Republican party in the South. In regard to Louisiana, he asserted his solemn conviction that the Conservatives did carry the election by a fair majority and were defrauded by the Returning Board, and that the soldiers of the United States were employed to defeat the true will of the people. He made a direct appeal to the Administration Senators to consider the consequences to republican institutions of the policy they have been pursuing, and said that if the forms of republican government can be violated with impunity, the spirit will soon escape.

Mr. Morton undertook to reply to Mr. Schurz, but his speech was a mere repetition of the tales of blood which he has so often repeated that they have become disgusting.

**THE NEW YORK MEETING.**—The indignation meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, last night, was remarkable in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The doors were opened at half an hour before the usual time, and at 7½ the hall was packed. Prominent among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant and Peter Cooper. August Belmont called the meeting to order, and proposed Mayor Wickham for chairman, who was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Wickham, on taking the chair, said:—"The next thing he would expect to see would be United States troops putting out the Legislature at Albany. He was sure this affair of Louisiana would show that while assassination reigned in the South, indignation at the outrage prevailed in the North." The chairman read the following dispatch:

"Louisiana sends greetings to-night. Her people will not be goaded into conflict with United States troops. The committee is preparing evidence to refute the slanders of Sheridan. We rely on the moral support of our sister States to restore to us, as American freemen, our right of self-government." [Immense applause.]

The dispatch was signed by John McEnery, Governor, and others.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted amid the wildest uproar of enthusiasm, and by a perfect storm of ayes:

**Whereas,** It is a fundamental principle of parliamentary law underlying all our National and State Constitutions that a Legislature is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and that even judicial interference is not tolerated with that high and all important privilege; and,

**Whereas,** There is nothing in the laws of the United States, nor in the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, which in the least excepts the legislative body of that State from the operation of this ancient, natural and undoubted principle of government; and,

**Whereas,** Caution and foresight in the exercise of Federal interference with the coeuvres of the States lately in rebellion are made doubly desirable at this moment, by the fact that nearly half the voters of that region are persons only now receiving their first lessons in politics, and who as yet possess no familiarity with the dangers to which constitutional government is exposed, with the means by which

it is maintained and defended, and no knowledge of the sacrifices by which past generations have created it, and who, as a matter of fact, look on the Federal Administration as their best friend and most trustworthy political instructor, therefore,

**Resolved,** That in the opinion of this meeting any use of the Federal authority which teaches these newly made voters to believe that political sociableness can be solved by arbitrary process or a display of physical force better or more readily than by labor, patience and conciliation, is an offence against the national safety and welfare which calls for the severest condemnation.

**Whereas,** All intimidation of a Legislature, and especially that form of intimidation which consists in military interference with its organization or debates, or in display of military force to or about the place of meeting, is sure eventually to convert representation into a farce by making the Legislature, in a greater or less degree, the creature or servant of the Executive; therefore,

**Resolved,** That for this reason, above all, we emphatically protest against it, and declare our solemn conviction that it were better that legislative bodies should be forbidden to meet at all than to be forbidden to meet under their own roofs and surrounded by their own officers, in a case nothing more dangerous or demoralizing than an arbitrary rule, and that the citizens of New York, without distinction of party, here assembled, appeal to their fellow citizens of the whole country to unite with them in this protest, and to send a recent dispatch of the Lieutenant General of the army, addressed to the Secretary of War, suggesting that Congress should pass an act, or that the President should issue a proclamation, in imitation of the dragomanes of Louis XIV., declaring an indeterminate number of the States lately in rebellion, and authorizing him to hunt them down with armed force, might be passed over as hasty and ill considered language of a soldier who, however gallant in the field, has allowed himself to remain inexcusably ignorant of the usages and laws of his country, and that it has received the prompt approval of the War Department, accompanied by an intimation that the President and other members of the Cabinet approved of it; therefore,

**Resolved,** That we cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt reprobation of the dispatch itself, of the atrocious imputation, it casts on a recent dispatch of Congress regarding the Executive sanction which it has received; whereas the outrages on the legislative independence, against which we have met to protest, have no legal relation to the problem of reconstruction, properly so called, and do not arise out of any recent legislation of Congress regarding the States lately in rebellion; and whereas Federal military assistance is to be rendered upon his responsibility by the President, under and by virtue of a provision of the original unamended Constitution, and in answer to a call which the Legislature of any State, or if not the State, the Governor of any State, may make; therefore,

**Resolved,** That the manner in which the Federal troops have been employed in Louisiana constitutes an abuse of authority which is dangerous to public liberty in an equal degree in every part of the Union.

Loud and long continued applause followed each clause which denounced the conduct of the military authorities in the State of Louisiana.

Stirring and appropriate addresses were made by Mayor Wickham, Wm. Cullen Bryant, W. M. Everts, W. E. Dodge, and others.

**A SQUELCHER.**—In the Senate, yesterday, while a resolution calling for information in reference to the Couchatta, La., disorders was under consideration, Mr. West, a senator from the once sovereign State of Louisiana, becoming excited in the advocacy of his now "lost cause," and over anxious to exhibit his subservience to "the powers that be," so far forgot himself, as to ask of Mr. Thurman a very impertinent, not to say ungentlemanly, question, but as old Col. David Waddell would have said, he soon learned that it was a "d—d imprudent remark," as will be seen:

Mr. West said here in the city of Washington yesterday a direct proposition had been made for the assassination of the President. He then went to the desk to read an article from the Washington Capital of yesterday (Don Platt's paper,) commenting on the statement that ambiguous threats of assassination the President and General Sheridan had been made, and saying that the men sitting safely in their arm chairs instigating civil war might find it necessary to protect their own worthless lives in Washington. Mr. West also read a communication in the New York Tribune, signed "J. H. H.," concluding with the information that if the President intends to play Caesar he may find his Brutus. Mr. West then said there was an atmosphere of assassination not only in Washington, but in the great metropolis of the country, and he asked if any Senator would approve of it.

Mr. Thurman said he always laughed when Bombastes Furioso was stammering around. As to Don Platt's paper he supposed Don Platt could take care of himself next Sunday. He said it was an impertinent and an insult to ask any Senator on this floor whether he approved of assassination. The American people were not a people who approved of assassination, and this attempt to get up here a cry that assassination was in the air was the airiest bubble that ever found lodgment in an empty head. [Great laughter.]

The Vice President stated to the galleries that they must preserve order or the rules of the Senate would be enforced.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday denied the motion of the State of Maryland to dismiss the writ of error sued out by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company involving the claim of the State of Maryland to one fifth of the gross receipts from passengers on the Washington Branch road, and known as the "capitation tax." From the time of the completion of the branch road the company had paid this one fifth of passenger receipts to the State, in accordance with the requirement of the charter of 1832, until the decision of the United States Court in the Nevada case. The Baltimore and Ohio Company then made issue with the State, and refused longer to collect and pay over the one fifth of the receipts. The State sued to recover, and on trial in the Superior Court of Baltimore the "capitation tax" was declared unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals of the State subsequently reversed this decision. The railroad company then appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court, when a motion was entered by the State for dismissal, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

Yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Isaac Hinkley was elected President, and Enoch Pratt, Vice President. The annual report to the meeting of stockholders of the Reading Railroad yesterday shows it to be in a high state of prosperity and efficiency. The gross receipts last year were \$14,452,122; the gross expenses, \$8,731,916; net profit, \$5,720,206; increased profits over previous year, \$362,440. The President and directors of the Virginia Valley Road meet at Staunton to-day.

New York city paid seven million dollars into the internal revenue during 1874.

Both Branches of the City Council of Baltimore last night passed resolutions denouncing the interference of Federal authority in Louisiana affairs. After the reading of the resolutions in the First Branch, Dr. C. W. Chace, formerly this city, expressed his gratification that the resolutions had been brought before the Council. "They could not but commend themselves to every one that regards the liberties of his country as a sacred thing. He had been taken by surprise by the presentation of the resolutions, but he could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing his full and entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by them. He had thought of presenting something similar at the last session of the Council, but coming, as he did, from a Southern State, feared it might be regarded to some extent, as a personal matter; but as the gentleman from the Twelfth ward (Mr. Hewitt) had introduced the subject, he could not remain silent. Continuing, Dr. Chace remarked that Louisiana and other sections of the South had been penetrated by the bayonets of the Government, which latter had hoped, through such intimidation, to perpetrate its power. This action was only a feint, and might be regarded as the forerunner of a coup d'état, through which the liberties of the American people were to be wrested from them. He desired to express his concurrence in the resolutions; and while he believed they might have no effect in arresting the despotic course now being pursued toward Louisiana, yet he believed it right that the people of Baltimore, through their representatives in the Council, should say to the world that we denounce such tyranny as is now being practiced upon the Southern people."

A call for a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore in order that public opinion may be given in regard to the new and dangerous invasion of the rights of our countrymen in Louisiana, and that an indignant protest may be entered by a free people against the most unparalleled and lawless usurpation known in the history of this country, is published, signed by the most prominent, professional and business men of that city, among them are Reverdy Johnson, S. T. Wallis, Hamilton, Eyster & Son, Armstrong, Cater & Co., Judge Robt. Gilmore, Jr., and others. It is proposed to hold the meeting on Thursday night.

In his speech at the Cooper Institute meeting, in New York, last night, Mr. William Cullen Bryant said: "Had General Sheridan been properly trained, or not forgotten his training, he would never have obeyed the mandate which ordered him on his guilty errand to New Orleans, but rather have torn off his epaulettes, broken his sword and thrown the fragments into the Potomac." Ah! there's the rub—"Had he been properly trained!" There's an old saying down here that "you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"A radical Senator said to-night, in conversation, 'if we cannot get the current to change we are lost.' The only hope of turning the current to the other side is in the 'outrage' documents which the President is now about to supply."

King Alfonso will enter Madrid on Thursday. It is reported Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the restoration of the Monarchy, and the Government will accordingly direct a resumption of active operations against him in a few days.

Mr. C. Barbee and Mr. Roger Cushing, the New York sculptors, are giving the last finishing touches to the Lee Memorial Statue, which is to be placed on the grand monument that is now being executed at his tomb, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

Mr. Julian G. Holland for seven years past connected with the office of the New York Associated Press in Washington, died on Sunday of consumption. He was a young man of excellent qualities, and had the esteem of a large number of acquaintances.

At the municipal election in Cumberland, Md., yesterday the Democrats carried the day. Cumberland has for a long time given a Republican majority, but the people are becoming tired of Radical rule.

## CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday was occupied with the Louisiana outrage.

In the House of Representatives, under the call a bill was introduced by Mr. Chipman repealing the assent of Congress to the District of Columbia subscription to the Piedmont and Potomac railroad. Mr. Charles Albert was brought before the bar of the House and promised to tell all he knew about the Pacific Mail corruption, when he was sent back to the committee. Mr. Cox introduced resolutions denouncing the Louisiana intervention and control as a violation of the constitution, an outrage on Louisiana, and a menace to the liberty and rights of every other State; demanding the immediate withdrawal of military force and the condign punishment of those guilty of this reckless usurpation; referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hawley introduced a joint resolution, declaring Mr. Kellogg the rightful Governor of Louisiana. The censuring and diplomatic bill, appropriating \$1,344,785, was passed, and a resolution to pay \$25,000 for the expenses of King Kalakoua's visit to Washington was introduced.

## Canal Boats Burned.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] DUFFIELDS, JEFFERSON CO. W. VA., Jan. 9.—A fire took place at Bridgeport, just across the Potomac from Shepherdstown at the canal lock, last night, at 3 a. m., which at one time bid fair to burn up the entire lot of canal boats there tied up for the winter. There were twenty-six boats at Bridgeport at the time, filling up the canal for a hundred yards or more, all closely fixed together, and but one family were all who had been on the boats since the suspension of navigation, and they belonged to a boat from Cumberland, and were obliged to stop for the winter, having become ice bound at Bridgeport. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as when first discovered two boats belonging to Oliver Shearman were found to be on fire, though these two boats were thirty yards apart from each other, and a dozen boats between the two. The fire engine from Shepherdstown soon put an end to the fire, not, however, till the two boats of Mr. Shearman and one of Mr. Polk's were consumed. Great excitement prevailed in Shepherdstown, this morning, as the bridge across the Potomac was at one time in great danger, and this structure had but recently been rebuilt. The incendiary bridge having been burned when Gen. Johnston occupied Harper's Ferry in 1861. Mr. Shearman offers \$500 and Mr. Polk \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show their eyes and body of the Times"

Yesterday afternoon a boiler explosion occurred in the Baltimore Chrome Works of Jesse Tyson & Co., on the corner of Black and Point streets. A colored employee named Wm. Lucas was killed, and several others severely injured. The loss is estimated at \$8,000. The saw and planing mill of John Martin, opposite the Works, was damaged to the extent of \$3,000.

John Humbird, esq., was elected Mayor of Cumberland yesterday, to fill the unexpired term of the late Mayor McNulty. Mr. Humbird was the Democratic candidate, and obtained 154 more votes than Mr. Hopewell Webb, his Republican competitor.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the expediency of aiding by some means the contemplated Western connections of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

George H. Baker, of Pennsylvania, was yesterday nominated in the Senate to be Minister to Russia.

## VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Messrs. Grimsley and Thomas were appointed a committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate bill in relation to criminal cases.

A bill was reported to provide for the assessment of shares of bank stock, &c.

Bills were introduced in relation to suits against corporations; and to punish unlawful dealing in pig iron and in railroad iron by irresponsible parties. And bills were passed authorizing the conveyance of land by the Institution of the deaf, dumb and blind; amending the Code in reference to assignments on annuity lands, &c.; to rearrange the date of the school year, &c.; amending the Code relative to taking a census of school population; and providing for the assessment of shares of bank or banking institutions and imposing a tax thereon.

In the House of Delegates an adverse report was made on the bill to appropriate one thousand dollars to enable the Ladies' Memorial Association of Manassas to inclose the cemetery under their charge with a substantial stone fence.

A substitute was reported for the House bill to prevent people from carrying arms on the Sabbath, or to church on that day.

The bill to empower the H-bay emancipation of Alexandria to borrow money was referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

A petition of wine-growers of a barrique for encouragement to their branch of industry was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Montague offered a resolution to inquire what, if any, measures Virginia should take on the subject of Louisiana affairs. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Bills were passed to return the Crawford bronzes, and fixing the pay of jurors serving upon coroners' inquests.

The bill amending an act for the preservation of oysters, and to obtain revenue for the privilege of taking them within the waters of the Commonwealth was rejected.

## The W. &amp; O. R. R.

The following is the text of the bill now before the Senate to aid the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company in the construction of their road to the Ohio river.

**Be it enacted,** &c., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to endorse the guarantee of the United States upon the bonds of the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company to the amount of thirty thousand dollars thereof for every mile of the said company's railroad between the cities of Washington and Alexandria and the Ohio river, between the mouths of the Great and Little Kanawha rivers, being for the purposes of this act, a total distance of not exceeding three hundred and twenty-five miles; the said bonds to be so endorsed and delivered to the company, at the rate aforesaid, upon the completion, ready for use, of every ten miles of said road, with single track and the necessary turn-outs and sidings, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, upon the favorable report of an examiner, who shall be an experienced civil engineer, to be by him appointed; the examination of the said completed sections to be made within thirty days after their completion as reported by the company; *Provided,* That the iron rails used in the track of said sections of said road shall not be less than fifty-six pounds per lineal yard in weight, and shall be of the best American manufacture.

**Sec. 2.** That no such endorsement shall be made until the said company shall have made and executed, and duly recorded, a deed of trust, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon all the company's railroad, built and to be built, and all its lands, tools, rolling stock, and real and personal property of every description, providing for the indemnification of the United States against any and all loss by reason of any such guarantee or endorsement; which indemnity may be enforced at any time after the completion of the said road as far west as the town of Beverly, in Randolph county, in West Virginia, by the sale of the said property, as shall be directed by the said Secretary, in accordance with the said deed.

**Sec. 3.** That the said road shall be completed within \_\_\_\_\_ years from and after the passage of this act; and, in default thereof, the Secretary of the Interior may declare all rights and claims of said company under this act to be utterly void and at an end; and upon such declaration, and notice thereof to the company, the same shall be void and at an end accordingly.

**Sec. 4.** That, as an additional indemnity as aforesaid, the pay which shall, from time to time, be owing to said company for carrying the mails, shall be retained until the completion of the said road to the Ohio river, and shall be applied, whenever necessary by reason of default on the part of the company, to the payment of the interest upon said guaranteed bonds, and ultimately to the payment of the principal thereof.

**Sec. 5.** That the bonds aforesaid shall be for one thousand dollars each, and shall bear a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first days of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in each year, and shall be redeemable at the expiration of \_\_\_\_\_ years from the passage of this act; and the form thereof shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

**THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.**—The full Congressional Committee on Southern Affairs met yesterday morning to confer with the subcommittee who went to New Orleans to investigate the condition of affairs in Louisiana. It is indicated through the evidence submitted that they will report first, that at the late election in Louisiana there was no intimidation of colored voters; 2d, that the White League discussed, but voted down, a proposition to discharge servants who voted the Republican ticket; 3d, that the Returning Board was a fraud; 4th, that United States troops executed orders issued by Marshal Pickens on election day; 5th, that the disorder in the Louisiana Legislature had ceased, and the meeting was entirely orderly and quiet at the time Gen. De Trobriand entered the hall to arrest the members; 6th, that the only request Speaker Wiltz made of Gen. De Trobriand was to keep order in the lobby outside of the hall; 7th, that the people of Louisiana generally have no sympathy with the Kellogg government and that colored men who say they are national republicans proclaimed themselves as State Democrats in order to get rid of Kellogg; 8th, that the police force in New Orleans is demoralized.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

## The Radical Report.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The following was submitted to the Kellogg legislature yesterday:

To Honorable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, selected to prepare a statement of the revolutionary proceedings in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 4th, beg leave to submit the following statement, and recommend that it be immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully,  
JAMES J. MATTHEWS,  
CHARLES H. LOWELL,  
GEORGE DUBRY,  
W. P. SOUTHWICK,  
R. R. ROY.

The returns of the election held November 24, 1874, as promulgated by the proper returning officers thereof according to law showed there were elected to the House fifty-three Republicans and fifty-three Democrats, and there were five seats for which the returning officers had made no returns, which were referred for decision of the right to hold them to the General Assembly. The whole number of the House of Representatives is 111. A quorum is a majority of the members elected, and was at that time 56. A quorum when the whole number is seated is 56. A few days prior to the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly a posse of unauthorized persons, chiefly kidnapped A. G. Connor, a Republican member, and by force and violence conveyed him out of the city, under the color of a pretended charge of embezzlement, fifty miles across Lake Pontchartrain to a distant parish, where they held him in confinement until after the day for the meeting of the General Assembly. They afterwards released him, the very men who made the charge going on his bond and acknowledging that their object in arresting and detaining him was to break the Republican majority. Certain parties meanwhile sought by the payment of several thousand dollars to certain Republican members to bribe three of them to vote for the Democratic nominee for Speaker. Attempts were made to kidnap other Republican members. Public and repeated threats were made for weeks previous to the 4th of January of violence and assassination toward certain Republican members of the General Assembly. These threats and menaces were repeated, confirmed and endorsed by a press of the opposition throughout the State. In consequence of information in his possession that organized violence was intended and would be used to influence the organization of the House, the Governor placed the State House under the military command of Gen. H. J. Campbell, of the State militia, who was ordered to assist and sustain the police. Under this order Gen. Campbell excluded from the building on Monday all officers of the State government, members of the General Assembly and persons claiming to be members, judges, members of Congress, members of the civil, military and naval forces. The Constitutional provisions to govern the organization of the House are as follows:

Article 23 House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.  
Article 24. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications of elections and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.  
Article 36. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question at the desire of two of them, shall be entered on the Journal. The law governing the organization of the House is as follows:

**Section 44.** Article 28. Approved Nov. 20th, 1874. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate of the last General Assembly a list of names of such persons as according to the returns shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly, and it shall be the duty of said Clerk and Secretary to place the names of representatives and Senators elected so furnished upon the roll of the House and Senate respectively, and these representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provision, and none other shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or Senate and nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with article 34 of the constitution.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, January 4th, the State House being surrounded by an excited crowd of several thousand persons, the members assembled in the hall of the House and the Chief Clerk called the roll. Immediately afterwards a little before the Clerk had finished the announcement of the number of members, who answered to their names, which was 102, Mr. Billet, representative from Lafayette, moved that L. A. Wiltz, representative from Orleans, be elected temporary speaker. The Chief Clerk replied that a legal motion was to elect a Speaker.

Mr. Billet paying no attention to the protest of the Clerk, proceeded hurriedly to publish his own motion against the protest of all the republican representatives. The motion was put in a quick and excited manner, and not in a loud voice, and was voted for only by a portion of even the democratic members. The negative was not put at all.

Mr. Wiltz having previously taken position near the Clerk's desk, as quick as thought, upon putting the motion without waiting for any announcement of the vote, sprang to the Speaker's desk where the Clerk was standing, seized the gavel from his hand and pushed the Clerk violently off the stand and declared himself temporary Speaker. Following him was W. F. Houston, the first Justice of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans, who took from his pocket a book looking like a bible and proceeded to go through the form of administering the oath. Mr. Wiltz, as temporary Speaker, assumed to administer the oath to the members en masse against the protest of the republican members. Some of the democratic members then made a motion to elect Trezvant as Clerk. Wiltz put the motion and declared it carried. Trezvant at once sprang forward and took the Clerk's chair. Immediately after in a hurried and excited manner, a Mr. Flood was elected Sergeant-at-Arms upon a motion by a democratic member. Also a motion was made from the same side of the House that a number of assistant sergeants-at-arms be appointed by the chair, which the chair declared carried, when a large number of persons at once appeared wearing badges, on which were painted "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms." While all the above motions were being put the republican members objected and called for the yeas and nays, all of which was disregarded by the acting Speaker.

Col. Lowell, a republican member, made the point of order, that the constitution of the State allowed any two members to call for the yeas and nays on any motion. Wiltz decided the point of order not well taken—(see Constitutional provision above.) The pretended house then proceeded in defiance of law to swear in five additional democratic members, to wit: Jos. Bright, of Bienville; Chas. Schuyler and Jno. D. Seales, of St. Louis; C. A. Dunn, of Grant; and George S. Kelley, of Winn, by which the democrats gave themselves a majority. The republicans protested against this violence and lawlessness, but their protests were disregarded. The democrats then assembled to elect a permanent chairman. Wiltz declared himself elected, after going through the usual form and after having

received, as he claims, 55 votes, which included the five men seated in violation of law, the republican members withdrawing, not voting, as they deemed the proceedings illegal. About the time of the withdrawal of the republican members, Wiltz gave or caused instructions to be given to persons assuming to be sergeants-at-arms not to allow anyone to pass out of or enter the House. Great commotion at once ensued, and quite a number of knives and revolvers were drawn and displayed in a threatening manner. Most of the republican members had already left the room amid great confusion, when Mr. Dupree, of Orleans, a Democratic member, moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the House. The motion prevailed and a committee, of which Dupree was Chairman, was appointed to wait on Gen. De Trobriand and request the interference of the United States troops to preserve peace. In a short time the committee returned, accompanied by Gen. De Trobriand and staff. Upon the appearance of the General on the floor loud applause came from the Democratic side of the House. Gen. De Trobriand moved to the Speaker's desk. Wiltz stated in substance the reason of his being summoned, and informed him of the impossibility of his enforcing order and preserving peace. Gen. De Trobriand, in substance (the committee being unable to get the exact words), asked Mr. Wiltz whether it were not possible for him to preserve order and keep peace without calling on him as a U. S. officer. Wiltz replied it was impossible; he had already invoked his Sergeant-at-Arms to do so. Then Gen. De Trobriand took action in the matter and quiet was restored with little trouble. Wiltz then assured Gen. De Trobriand that his coming had prevented bloodshed, and as your committee is reliably informed on the matter, thanked him in the name of the General Assembly of Louisiana for his prompt response to the summons of the House, and the General retired.

The republican members then signed and presented the following application to the Governor, requesting that the legal members be put in possession of the hall:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.

To His Excellency Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor: DEAR SIR: The undersigned members elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, assembled at the hall of the House in the State House at 12 m. this day and answered to the call made by the Clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law and an attempt made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons, save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We therefore invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members elect that we may attend to the performance of our duties respectfully.

[Here followed the signatures of 52 members including the following:]

I have consented to sign this document on the ground that the conservative members of the House have set the precedent by appointing a special committee to wait on Gen. De Trobriand who immediately appeared at the bar of the House escorted by said special committee; Robert F. Guichard, R. representative of St. Bernard. This was signed by 52 legally elected and returned members. In response to this application the Governor applied to the military force of the United States to assist his officers in expelling the intruders and disturbers of the peace and preserving order, which assistance was rendered and by it order was restored. When the republican members returned to the hall following General De Trobriand and his regiment, and under his protection, and attempted to follow him through the door, the Sergeant-at-Arms at the door by order of Wiltz closed the door in their faces and forcibly prevented them from entering. They were not allowed to enter until the attention of Gen. De Trobriand was called to the fact and at his order the republican members were admitted, and the five intruders expelled. The Democratic members with Wiltz at their head then withdrew, and the House proceeded to organize according to law.

**STATE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.**—I hereby certify that the foregoing fifty-two signatures are genuine names of members declared elected to the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as certified by the Returning Board of said State, and as by me certified to the Clerk of said House of Representatives, as required by law.

(Signed) R. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

I certify that the foregoing protest contained the genuine signatures of fifty-two members of the House of Representatives whose names are upon the list furnished me by the Secretary of State in conformity with law, and I further certify that all of the said members answered to their names at roll call made by me at 12 o'clock noon Monday, the 4th day of January, being a majority of all members present.

(Signed) WM. VIGORS, Chief Clerk, House of Rep.

**WHO GOT THE MONEY?**—Mr. Albert, a witness in the matter of the Pacific mail subsidy, was brought before the bar of the House yesterday for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded him by the Committee of Ways and Means to whom he paid money placed in his hands by the Pacific Mail Company. He stated he would answer the question if ordered to do so by the House. This order was made, when the witness went before the Ways and Means Committee, and after reading a prepared statement to justify his course and an additional opinion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, which stated in view of his being used as a mere disbursing agent, he was bound to answer the questions of the committee, he gave the names of the following to whom he had paid money: Joseph McFarland (correspondent Philadelphia Press and Boston Globe), \$25,000; A. W. Randall (correspondent Globe), \$5,500; Wm. B. Shaw (correspondent Boston Transcript), \$15,000; A. D. Corwin, \$1,500; J. M. Morris (late editor of the Chronicle), \$1,500; J. G. Berret, for self and Sam Ward, \$7,000; J. H. Hersey, \$10,000; Chas. Albert, \$5,000; Donn Platt (editor Capital), \$5,000; John Boyd (supposed to be assistant bookkeeper of the House), \$1,000; H. G. Fant, \$1,000; S. E. Chittenden (supposed to be ex-Register of the Treasury), \$5,000. Col. Richard B. Irwin, under whose direction this money was paid, says in a note that Col. Platt never was in the employ of the Pacific Mail—on the contrary fought it personally and in his paper from first to last. After the subsidy was granted he loaned Col. Platt the money, as he had loaned him money before, being a personal friend, and that some months after the amount was repaid in full.

Wendell Phillips has written a characteristic letter to the Secretary of War, in which he lauds the judgment of Sheridan and the course of the Administration in relation to affairs in Louisiana. As if anybody cared a fig what Wendell Phillips said or did now. Fortunately the day of all such has departed, and they have taken their place with the "semi-barbarians," as Mr. Edmunds would say.

**TURNED OUT OF CHURCH.**—At a council held by Mount Zion (colored) Church, R. S. Laws, Chairman, at Arlington, on Friday night, the following named persons were turned out:—Jas. Smith, Wm. Lomax, Mrs. Lomax, and James Washington, Jr.,—the latter for ninety-nine years.